would proceed to do. Capt. Ackerman, being in com-

mand, promptly stopped the Lieutenant from proceeding

any further, saying that he was in command, and tha

missioners of the law of 1851; telling them that, lik

himself, they were appointed under that law, and it was

their duty to obey him until this question was seitle

by the Courts. Mr. Sebring then replied, as he was prevented from reading the order he would leave th

house for their new quarters at Jefferson Market, an

invited all the men who were in favor of the new Con-

mission to follow him. This was not objected to

and in order that each man might answer for himse

the roll of the whole command was called by the

Captain, and a request made that each man woul-

answer distinctly in favor of the old or new Commi

sioners. The result was as follows: Capt. Ackerma and Lieut. Cargill, and four sergeants and twenty

three men for the old Commissioners; Jacob S. S.

bring and twenty-two men for the new Commission

ers: five men absent, three of these in favor of the old

The men were about to leave, when Capt. Acker

man requested them to leave the property belonging

use for it. Most of them then left their caps an-

books, and on the promise of Mr. Sebring that the

balance of property should be returned to-day, and that the stars should not be worn by the men, they left the house in a quiet and orderly manner and porceded to their new quarters. As they left the

station-house several bystanders remarked that Lieut.
Sebring had taken with him the most respectable-looking men of the lot. A very large concourse of citizens accompanied the Metropolitan force to their

looking men of the lot. A very large concourse of citizens accompanied the Metropolitan force to their new quarters, and there gave them a very flattering reception, as well as applauded them as they marched through the streets; and subsequently many respectable residents of the neighborhood called and expressed their readiness to render any assistance in their power with a view of carrying out the provisions of the new act. In the evening Sargeant Sebring gave the men, as they went out for patrol daty, orders to refrain from using any improper language toward the efficers obeying the definet Commissioners, and if assailed, to take no notice of them but attend to their own duties. Some of their old associates met them and sneeringly remarked that they were pretty Democrats, to be appointed by Democrats and then go over to the Black Kepublicans, and some other expressions of like import. Shortly afterward Commissioner Choiwell called at the new quarters of the Ninth Warders on the side of law and order, and that he was giral they appeared to know the laws of the State and remirished a willingers as to above the side of the state of

Night Warders on the side of law and order, and that he was gliad they appeared to know the laws of the State and manifested a willingness to obey them. Yesterday Alger Kniffin, who had previously given his name as an adherent to the defunct municipal police, joined the ranks of Sergeant Sebring, as also did Win. H. Lefferts and James C. Pell, who were absent at the time the division took place the preceding even-ing.

for him. He was referred to Sergeant late Lieut. Se-bring of the Ninth Ward, whose new quarters are in the same building. His wishes were immediately complied with, and he returned evidently much grad-

POLICE MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

is a copy was transmitted to each of the Police Cap-

tains of this city. Captains Cass of the Third District

King of the Second District, Powers of the Fourth, and

Mullen of the Sixth, refused to have anything to do with it. The Assistant Captains or Sergeants of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts were ordered by

the Deputy Superintendent to muster the men at roll-call and read the same if ithe Captains refused to do so. Captain Powers of the Fourth District went to the Mayer who told him that he can'd act as he pleased—that it would do no harm to read it, and then

The Board are desirous of continuing all competent and law
The Board are desirous of continuing all competent and law
abiding men in office, and trust that no misrepresentation
may induce them to refuse to remain on the side of the lay
and order.

By order of the Board.

G. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk pro tem.

THE ROWDIES AND THE POLICE.

Siz: I have perused, with inexpressible plea

Sin: I have perused, with inexpressible pleasure, your leading article in to-day's paper, on rowdyism, and police mefliciency, and/political demagogueism in this city. Every word is solemn truth, expressed in powerful and eloquent language. I would that the article was printed in letters of gold, and hung up on the corners of the streets, that all who run might read. But, slas! I fear that we are too far gone in vice and licenticutsness, too firmly fettered by party trammels, to heed your warning or correct our ways. However, continual dropping may yet wear some impression on the stone.

Faithfully yours, J. C. C.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Accept my thanks for your excellent article in this day's paper, in which you take to task our mer chants, &c., for their negligence in not attending on Primary Elections. I agree with you in saying tha our merchants, our manufacturers, our bankers, are entirely to blame for the present disgraceful state in which the affairs of this city are conducted; and it developes upon them entirely to remady it, by given

volves upon them entirely to remedy it, by givin a little more of their attention to public affairs, an

a little more of their attention to public affuirs, and not devote the whole of their energies to the almighty dellar. I would therefore entreat the merchants, &c., of this city to be determined, and put down such a state of things. Our city could and ought to be properly governed for one-third the cost it now takes to keep it one of the filthiest places in the world. Let them attend our nomination meetings, and see that good men are put forward for candidates to fill our public effices. There are plenty of honest men to be found, and it only requires exertion to bring them out. Let us, then, be up and stirring, and devote the whole of our energies to alter such a rascally and deplorable state of affairs. Let the shoulder be applied vigoredly to the work, and we shall soon release our good end city from the mud which at present retards her onward progress.

VIRGINIA.-The entire Congressional Delegation

ist elected is Democratic. The members elect are:

Messrs, Clemens, Jenkins and Hopkius. Mr. Carlisle

who represented the XIth District, was the only

Know-Nothing in the former delegation, and this year

The Legislature, which is to choose a United States

John Randolph Tucker of Winchester has been

REASONABLE. - T. P. E., who takes The TRIBUNE

Semi-Weekly at La Fayette, Ind., requests that Post-

master who borrows his copy from the passing mail

and reads it-folding it in smaller form before he

ontaining Bayard Taylor's letters, as he (T. P. E.

wants to read them while as fresh as possible. If th

P. M. who thus pursues knowledge under difficultie

plaintive modesty of this request.

elected Attorney-General, and Zedekiah Kidwell, a number of the Board of Public Works for the North-

Senator, is Democratic in both branches, by large and

VIII... Charles J. Fanikne?,

(2,00) majority.

[X. John Letcher.
X. Sherrari Clemens.
XI. A. G. Jenkms.
XII. H. Edmundson.
XIII. G. W. Hopkins.

the stone. June 3, 1657.

ward progress.

he is defeated.

ern District.

increased majorities.

L...M. R. H. Garnett.

Yesterday morning an order, of which the following

to the city with him, as they would have no furth

and two for the new.

no orders should be promulgated in this house exce by himself, and only those emanating from the Com-

Thomas C. Ware of Ohio was elected Treasurer. Mr. Blanton Duncan of Kentucky was elected Cor

respending Secretary.

Mr. Brooks from the Committee on Resolutions, re-Mr. Brooks from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, as follows:

Resolved. That in view of the sectional animosity exhibited at
the recent Presidential convass of growing contempt for law
of the spirit of mullification across of foreign influence, we have
reason to congratulate conscients and the country upon the fact
that a saliant band of 1.080.000 American freemen are entered
in a common cause as the National American party.

Resolved. That it is the desire of the American party to form
a common brotherhood throughout the Union, of American

e common brotherhood interaction are the standard articles of political faith as laid down at Philadelphia.

The resolution concludes by recapitulating slight alterations in the last National platform. The fourth resolution declares an unalterable determination to pursue with untiring energy the reformation of the abuses which have endangered the peace and liberties of the country, and to continue our efforts with augmented zeal until the great objects of a particular organization shall be concreted. great objects of a patriotic organization shall be con-summated: the harmony of the States restored; the elements of popular sovereignty purified; undue for-eign influence checked, and American principles be-

come triumphant. Come triumphast.

The fifth resolution declares that these citizens of the United States who indorse the principles of the American party are cordially invited to unite with us in open advocacy and support of the same.
[Here owing to the lateness of the hour, we were

obliged to close our report].

bales. Flows dull and prices unchanged, sales to-day only 500 bales. Flows dull and prices unchanged. Conx dull. Moss. PORK \$25. Land in kegs 160.
FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 5-164, and to Havre ic. Sterling Excurance 10 P cont premium, and on New York † P cent. Other articles generally unchanged.

THE RIOT IN WASHINGTON.

From the Union, June 3.

The excitement growing out of the fearful outrages a to-londay last has in a measure subsided; and the distriction is now almost universal that, had it not been for the prompt action of the Mayor in seeking and obtaining the interposition of the military, secres and scores of lives would have been sacrificed by the infuriated mob, who for hours seemed to have had complete courted over the pers as and property of our citizens. In all probability, every shot fired by the marines saved the life of a valuable citizen. Their unflinching determination to obey the orders of the civil authorities, as conveyed to them by their own officers, put the ricters to flight, and restored order to a city which, up to that time, was literally in the hands of a From the Union, June 3.

which, up to that time, was literally in the hands of murdering mob.

We have the following to add to the list of the killed and wounded:

Rilled and wounded:
ADDITIONAL KILLED.
CHRISTIAN LINDIG, German, 17 years of age, shot in the side; died Monday night.
WM. FARRELL, Irish, died yesterday (Tuesday)

morning.

DANIEL B. FERSTON, shot through the arm and grazed on the neck, the ball making list of his cravat and cost collar.

Advans, First Ward, shot in the ankle; ball re-

moved at the infirmary.

ERESEZER HUGHES, shot in the hip by two balls:

lies in a very critical condition at the infirmary.

JOHN B. CARELL, shot back of the knee-joint.

CHARLES RESTELL, shot in the shoulder.
Mr. Biddeman, who had his arm amputated on Mo

Mr. Brddeman, who had his arm amputated on Monday evening, lies in a very critical condition.

Col. Wilson, it is also feared, will not recover.

Coroner Woodward held inquests yesterday over the bedies of J. H. Aleson and Christian Lindig, who were killed in the election riots of Monday. The proceedings were conducted in a loose and informal manner, and no witnesses were examined whose testimony could satisfy public anxiety or curiosity. The verdiet of the Jury was that Aleson and Lindig came to their death by musket-balls "shot from a company of United "States marines under the command of Mayor Maguer, and under the immediate control of Captain Tyler."

"Tyler."

[By Telegraph.]

Washington, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

Daniel Biddeman, who was injured at the riot on Monday, but his arm amputated to-day. George W. McElfresh received a ball in his head, and to probe would probably kill him. Several other persons who were seriously injured have just been discovered. The city has been remarkably quiet throughout the day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Addison, N. Y., June 2-8 a. m. The express train for Dunkirk, which left New-York at 5 o'clock Monday (yesterday) afternoon, ran off the track about 21 miles east of Addison at about 6 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of the locomotive, tender, one baggage car, and four passenger cars—no freight cars; had there been, there probably would have been no injury to the passengers. The write was scated in the rear car, which was not thrown from the track. The sensation in the rear car was hardly violent enough to give warning of the accident. slight jarring, a final jerk, and the train had stopped In the next to the rear car the concussion was felt more violently; but in the second car the scene wa perfectly awini. There were about 100 men, women and children in this car. The first car, which was a very strong one, came back bodily into the second car, ng about two-thirds the way through it, smashe passing about two-thirds the way through it, smasning and crashing everything in its caurse. One old gentleman, Dr. Peck, a physician of Cincinnati, who was returning from Providence, R. I., with his nepiew, was killed. His blood was thrown upon the sides of the car, and his mangled remains presented a fearful spectacle. Several other passengers in this car, including some women and children, were burt, but not very severely. Several other passengers in this car, including some women and children, were hurt, but not very severely. The first car, though in the most dangerous position, seemed to have been a very strong one, as it was very little broken, and no person in it was much hurt. The baggage car, tender and locomotive were a perfect wreck, and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. The engineer jumped off, and was very badly injured. He is not expected to live. There was no physician upon the train except Dr. Peck, who was killed. A physician from Addison was in immediate attendance. Judge Clerke and lady of New-York were on board, and escaped uninjured. The cause of the accident was evident. About seventy-five yards behind the wreck was a place in which the track was sunken and out of repair, so that the track would rise and sink under the pressure of the foot about two inches. Within three feet of this place was the first mark of the lecomotive and tender wheels upon the sleepers and along the sides of the track, plowing deeper into the wood and earth from that point to the wreck. The track in several places near the scene of the accident was very much out of repair, but not so much as at the particular point of which we speak. In addition to this, the train was going round a curve at the time at a very tapid rate, generally stated by the passengers to be full forty miles an heur.

**Conditional Conditional Condi

CRICKET .- A match at Cricket was played yesterday at Youkers, between the second eleven of the St. George's Club, New York, and the first eleven of the Yonkers Club. The game was decided in favor of St.

George's Club, in one innings. The following is H. Wright c. Bates, b.Cross | Chadwick, not c Runs..... Byes..... Wides..... Total YONKERS CLUB.

Bates, h. Van Buren. 0 Pikkington, st. Congreve...

Stedwell, run out 9 Puraces, c. Brown.

Crossley ran out 27 Baker, not out... Runs... Hyes... Wides

Stedwell, rin and 0 k Creasley ran not 20 li Shomard, b. H. Wright 4 Bashford, b. Brown 1 A. Furises, a Erown, b. Wright 2 Henry, a Balley b. Wright 9 Cudyhey, b. Brown 0 THE MAN SHOT BY EX-GOV. BERR.—The name of the young man recently shot by ex-Gov. Bebb. was Lemuel Clemens, and his age about twenty-one. His body was taken to Ogle County, where the man he worked for resides, and an inquest held before F. P. Parker, e.g., Justice of the Peace for the town of Byron, The fellowing is the finding of the Jury of Inquest:

We, the Jury of Inquest, held on the body of Lemwe, the Jury of Inquest, held of the board to his uel Clemens, do find that Lemuel Clemens came to his death on the night of the 19th of May, by a gan shot in the bands of William Bebb."

Funeral services were held at the Grout Church, in Byron, Ogle County, on Thursday, and was attended

Byron, Ogle County, on Thursday, and was attended by a large number of people.

The Euckford Register of the 23d says:

"We have also seen and conversed with one of the charivari party, who exhibited several shot-marks on his person. He denies the shooting toward the house, and also being ordered off previous to the firing by the Governor. Otherwise the discrepencies in the accounts are trifling. No legal action has yet been taken in the matter, but we understand that Gov. Bebb avows his willingness to stand by an investigation, and will probably solicit it of his own account."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE

From The Cincinnati Gazette Since Deputy-Marshal Churchill and his men * Since Deputy-Marshai Churchai and mis med abrought down from Springfield, they have been out on bail of \$500 each, given by Postmaster Vattier and T. J. Gallagher, esq. They appeared before Judge Leavitt yesterday, and proceedings on the writ of habeas coupus were entered into.

After the return of the Sheriff of Charke County had been read the Hea George Purth for the defendants.

After the return of the Sheriff of Clarke County had been read, the Hon. George Pugh, for the defendants, applied for permission to examine testimony, alleging that the reason of the issuing of writs of habeas corpus in the case of the Deputy-Sheriff's prisoners, was a mere colorable pretense, the real object being to obstinct the course of justice, and also that the magistrates of Ohio had no power over the persons for whose bodies the writs were issued, they being in the cust dy of officers of the United States.

Mr. Masen, of Clarke County, objected to any inquiry going behind the action of the magistrates of the State. The State Courts and Courts of the United States were independent of each other, and neither had a right to review the proceedings of the other.

Judge Leavitt said that in a case like the present, the jurisdiction of the United States Court has ever tried to exercise a power which it certainly does not possess, of reviewing

No United States Court has ever tried to exercise a power which it certainly does not possess, of reviewing the action of the State Courts. The question here is, what must be done in the case of officers charged with violating the State law, when in the execution of their duties as United States officers?

duties as United States officers?

This Court has power by laws of Congress to issue writs of habens corpus in such a case. I am clearly of the opinion that this Court has no right to inquire into the innocence or guilt of the parties, but those parties can slow whether they were acting in their official capacity and are entitled to a discharge from contesting.

parties can show whicher they were acting in their official capacity and are entitled to a discharge from custody.

On the request of Mr. Pagh, the Judge allowed the Sheriff of Clarke County to call to the stand Sheriff Layton, who, being sworn, stated: I was not present when the prisoners were brought to Springfield jail, and do not know on what process they were placed there; all the authority I had for attempting to arrest are contained in the writs appended to my written statements; the writs came to my hand on Saturday afternoon; from Friday morning until Saturday, the men were in custody of Springfield officers, then they were delivered into my custody. The Sheriff stated: I rode up to the first carriage but once, as the Deputy Sheriffs were on the road near Charleston; I said I am Sheriff of this County and must arrest you; one of them said: "Stop, or I'll shoot you;" I had a six-shooter with me: Compton was with me, and he also had a revelver; Compton jumped from the buggy and seized one of their horses; three shots were fired by the party. I know one of them came from the first buggy, and I think they all did; the men got out of the buggies; two of them seized me; I had my revolver in my hand but did not present it; they took my pistol from me and struck me, two of them holding my arms. I heard them say they were United States. revolver in my hand but did not present it; they took my pistol from me and struck me, two of them holding my arms; I heard them say they were United State-officers, and I think they said they had authority for their proceedings; I was struck on the head with a pistol, and was also wounded on the temple and elsewhere; I suppose I was trying to shoot and they were trying to get my pistol from me; I took my pistol so that if I was shot I could shoot again.

Cross-examined—When I started I heard the officers were armed and accompanied by a crowd of Kantuckins; when I overteck the party they were not traveling the direct way to Cincinnati; after getting upffrom the ground when I was knocked down, I asked them by what authority they held their prisoners; one of them replied, "Go to h=1."

Mr. Pugh desired to introduce one of the prisoners (Elliott as a witners. The defense objected to having

(Ellioit) as a witness. The defense objected to having a man testify in his own defense. The Court allowed

the testimony.

John C. Elliott stated that he, with the other pristhe testimony.

John C. Elliott stated that he, with the other prisoners, had been employed to execute certain writs of the United States. We went to Mechanic-burg and arrested young Hyde, Hiram Guthridge, Charles and Edward Taylor; we staid in Mechanic-burg while our prisoners got their clethes; we returned toward Urbana, a number of people following us, and we heard of difficulties ahead; we resolved to change our route; the people objected to our making the arrests; we desired the people to go back, and told them we would not be dogged like horse-thieves; they went away, and we again changed our route; at Vienna I introduced myself to the Sheriff of Champaign County; I told him who we were, and said I knew he had a writ of habeas corpus; he said, "Yes, but you are out of my county and I can do nothing;" we asked him to dinner, and he dined with us; we started for Charleston in three double carriages, and a single buggy; Churchill, myself and Carty were in the buggy; we saw somehody coming up in a buggy, and thought it was part of the crowd that had followed us all the day; Compton came up and grabbed at our horses' return. Its it him with the thin end of the whip; all the day; Compton came up and grabbed at ou horses' reins; I hit him with the thin end of the whip all the day. Compton came up and grabbed at our horses reins; I hit him with the thin end of the whip; he drew a pisted; the man who was in the carriage, who, I have since understood, was the Sheriff of Clarke County, called out to Compton to shoot; Compton pulled the trigger, the cap exploded; he fired again, and the load went off; I drew a pistel and fired three times at him, but missed him; I did not hear either of them say who they were, or what was their business; the Sheriff came up with a pistel in his hand; our party attempted to take it from him; he resisted, and was pretty roughly used; I got the boys away from the Sheriff when they had got his pistel. He then said, "I will show you my authority," but offered us no paper. We again changed our route to get out of the way of any mob that might assemble in consequence of this affray. From Charleston we went to Lumberton, in Clinton County, there from 50 to 75 persons came upon us. One of them was the Sheriff of Greene County. They were armed with pistels, shot guns, rifles, and, I was told, muskets. All of our party were arrested except Buncker and Start. We were taken to Xenia and sent from there to South Charleston, where we were charged before Esq. Houston with assault and battery, and held in \$100 bail. We were then taken on to Springfield, where we tendered security to the Probate Judice, who refused to We were then taken on to Springfield, where we ten-dered security to the Probate Judge, who refused to take it that night, and we were kept in juil all night. Next day we gave ball, which was raised to \$150, and Next day we gave ball, which was raised to \$159, and were arrested again and taken before the Court, from which, after waiving examination, we were sent again to jail: from which we were brought by the writ of habeas corpus. Our prisoners were liberated by

to jail; from which we were brought by the writ of habeas corpus. Our prisoners were liberated by habeas corpus; we had no opportunity, being in custedy, to appear to answer the writ.

Mr. Mr. n requested that the defendants, except the one of the stand, should be excluded from the Court-room. The Judge made an order to that effect, and the defendants were taken out.

Cross-examined—While the people were following, a pistol was pointed toward one of them, in consequence of his doing the same thing; none of our party drew a knife on the Sheriff of Champaign County, and threatened to cut his g—sout; no knife was drawn or persons threatened by our party, on that occasion. We took arms with us, because a week before, in attempting to make an arrest, we were prevented serv-

We took arms with us, because a week before, in attempting to make an arrest, we were prevented serving our writ by the crowd.

Mr. Woodward was sworn—I am a Deputy Marshal, and went up about the habeas corpus; I got to Springfield on Friday night, at Urbana I found the prisoners taken by the Deputy Marshals had been discharged on habeas corpus, four hours before I got there, there being no one to oppose their discharge.

Mr. Mason said if the matter was to be fully gone.

into, he was prepared to prove the very opposite of almost every assertion made by the last witness but one; could prove that quiet citizens were compelled to turn from the direction in which they were going about their lawful business, by these defendants threatening them with violence and death; that individuals had them with violence and death; that individuals had been struck and threatened; that the Sheriff of Champaign county, and the gentleman who accompanied him were deterred from the performance of their duty by threats that that duty should be performed only at the expense of their lives; that after the Sheriff of Clarke county was knocked down, he was kicked and beaten by these officers in a brutal and cowardly manner, and many other particulars establishing the fact that the officers transcended their duties and made themselves amenable to the laws of the sovereign State of Ohio. The speaker was proceeding to ask amenable to the laws of the soverega State
of Ohio. The speaker was proceeding to ask
whether the sovereign State of Ohio was to be interfered with and overridden by the officers and Courts of
the United States, when Judge Leavitt stopped him,
saying that nothing had been done in that Court to
justify such a course of argument; the Courts of the
United States had always most scrupulously avoided
the courts of the cou

colision with State authority.

Mr. Mason apologized, saying he was unaccustomed to the forms of proceeding in the United States

Court.

The Court expressed regret that his suggestion of taking affidavits, instead of oral testimony, had not been followed, and stated the fact had been established that the officers of the United States were in the possession of legal authority when they made the arrests. The sole remaining question is: have they so acted as to transcend their authority as officers?

Mr. Mason said he must have testimony to show how the Deputy Marshals had acted before that could be determined, and he asked that the case might be adjourned until Wednesday, 10th of June, to give time for precuring sulfabarts.

or precuring suidavits.

The Judge acquiesced, observing that all further estimony received must be in writing. The case was accounted until Wednesday week.

Gov. King having received and accepted a com unication from the Committee of Arrangements o he Bunker Hill Monument Association, inviting hi military staff to accompany him on his visit to the City of Boston, to be present at the inauguration of a

statue to Gen. Warren, his entire staff will accompany

him on that occasion.

NEWORK DAILY TRIBUNE THEHURSDAY, THE POLICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE COMMIS-

SIONERS. At the session of the Board yesterday, Capts. Daniel Witter of the 22d Ward, John McKee of the 16th. William Joyce of the 20th, William McKinney, of the 13th, Michael Murray of the 1st, Francis J. Twomey of the 19th, James Leonard of the 2d, Joseph Dowling of the 6th, William Mansfield of the 17th, Harris Wines of the 18th, and Murray Ditchet of the 4th. were severally tried on a charge of disobedience of orders; decision reserved. None of the Captains

were present.

David E. McKelvey was sworn in as a patrolman in place of Officer Bowers, made Captain of the squad stationed at Quarantine. Clark Knapp was made Sergeant of the 9th Ward force, and Timothy Clark

Sergeant of the 9th ward force, and
patroiman.

The special force of police farnished on the requisition of the Quarantine Commissioners, for the protection of the contractors at Seguine's Point, left for that
place at 11 o'clock hast evening, in the steamboat
George Birbeck. The men are supplied each with
the day and night clubs, but carry no pistols or other
deadly weapons. They take along shed, bedding,
oakien utensils, and a good supply of provisions. cooking utensils, and a good supply of provisions, which they will cook for themselves. The Commissioners supply iron bedsteads, but the bedding catables, and clubs are found by the men. The following

bles, and clubs are found by the men. The following is a list of the force:

G. W. Walling, Captain: William Seaman, First Sergeant; Robert King, Second Sergeant: Patrolnen—J. C. Bounstead, B. H. Hackett, C. K. Acker, C. H. Bount, Alexander Thompson, Win, Quinn, C. B. Albertson, Win, Rowland, Samuel Sanaday, C. E. Ryder, S. W. Sprail, A. C. Beatt, Joseph Quint, Jr., T. L. Maxwell, James Fildridge, G. W. Bassett, W. C. B. Armond, J. P. Twaddel, Henry Gerrodett, T. R. Houston, J. A. Lyon, John Cannon, G. W. Pétty.

Capt, Walling and his men assembled according to order last evening at So'clock at the Superintendent's office in White street, and were addressed in turn by the Superintendent and his deputy.

office in White street, and were addressed in turn by
the Superintendent and his deputy.

The men having been formed in a semicircle in the
effice of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent
Carpenter first addressed them. He reminded them
of the special duties they had now assumed, and
spoke of the responsible and delicate nature of the
charge committed to them. Whatever events might
occur, they should strictly obey their officers, as without subordination their services could be of no value,
This he particularly emphasised, as they were mostly
those who had no personal acquaintance with a poinceman's duties. They were to use all proper means
to repel any forcible or riotous attack on the workmen
or works at Seguine's Point, but, if assailed by an
overwhelming force, they were not to resist at the
peril of their lives, but should withdraw. It was not
expected that a deadly collision would take place overwhelming force, they were not to resist at the peril of sheri lives, but should withdraw. It was not expected that a deadly collision would take place between them and the Staten Islanders, and therefore they were not sent with arms in their hands. If any had pistols, he enjoined such to leave them behind them; for in a possible excited mement they might be tempted to use them, which would be entirely contrary to the wishes of the Commissioners. If they should encounter a resistance beyond their power to quell, under the restriction of their orders, it was probable that the military arm of power would be called into operation to vindicate the supremacy of the law. He then read that portion of the new act which provides for the appointment of a special force for any emergency like the present, and also a part of the rules and regulations of the Commissioners applicable to the case in hand. In conclusion, he urged the men to preserve their tempers in any event, however much they might be annoved by boys, or otherwise, in the performance of their duties, and expressed a hope that they would all give a good account of themselves, and give no person any just ground of complaint.

Superpressed.

they would all give a good account of themselves, and give no person any just ground of complaint.

Superintendent Tailmadge then addressed the men, remarking that this sending a police force out of the county was a novel event, a thing unknown to the old law. It speke well for the new law that men were willing to come forward and discharge some of the more unusual duties it enjoins, even at the outset of its operation. If they come to attack you, he said, I hope you will show your clubs at least; but, if overwhelmed with bayoness, why protect your lives. Bear with the people down there and adopt a mild course toward them, remembering that they feel themselves aggrieved, and are laboring under more or less irritation. It is natural that they should feel excited, but you must also recollect that there is a law now in force, aggreved, and are laboring under more of less irritation. It is natural that they should feel excited, but you must also recollect that there is a law now in force, and that law must be maintained. Exercise patience, but if they come too far, show your clubs. If compelled to refire do so orderly and decently. Should they prove too much for you an adequate force will be sent to your support. The State, if necessary, can send any number of bayonets, and believe me, they will be sent if worst comes to worst. The Superintendent further counseled them to avoid any conflict with the Sheriff of the county. That officer was the representative of the civil power, and the civil is always the supreme power. The Sheriff has a right to come down and compel any force to keep the peace, and they should show him proper respect. He also eminded Capt. Walling that his would be a delicate ask, and expressed a hope that he would be heard from favorably. At any rate, said the Superintendent, we shall not lorget you, and will try to come down and see how you get along, unless there is lighting, and hen I will send Deputy Carpenter.

THE FIFTH WARD POLICE DECLARE FOR

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.
At the sundown roll-call at the Fifth Ward Police Station last night the sergeants and patrolmen declared for the new Commissioners, with few exceptions. First Sergeant Henry Hutchings (late Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Ward Police), when Lieut. Martin called the roll, said to the men:

At this juncture he was interrupted by Capt. Horriat this juncture he was interrupted by Cape. Horrigan, who stepped forward and, placing his hand on his shoulder, said: "None of that here, you know. This is Corporation property. If you want to address the men here, you may do it, with my consent, in your

is Corporation property. If you want to nations a men here, you may do it, with my consent, in your capacity as a private citizen.

Lieut. Hutchings: "All I have to say is that, as your commancing officer, I shall call the roll of the police of the Firth Precinct to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Empire City Bank Building."

Capt. Horrigan—Now, men, bear witness its not I that's driven ye to the wall; but as they have, you gust take your choice. Bill, call the roll.

must take your choice. Bill, call the roll.

Lieut. Wm. Martin complied with the order, when
the men of the First Platoon answered to their names

s follows:	Old Coms.	New Come
John Read J. T. Smith. W. W. Marti Thomas G. W Thomas H. C Wm. Wester	(Absent sick 11 Old. 12 Old. Cateon Old. Onover Old. tt	New.
Samuel S. Sla Henry C. Kir Henry Green Henry S. Co- Win, Van Ta	keOid.	New. New. New.
John G. Good John A. D. D Thomas Buln	heli	New, New, New,

going with the new Commissioners to leave the stars

going with the new Commissioners to leave the stars and caps and buttons here—they are Corporation property, and I shall take care of 'em.

Sergt. Hutchings—You can leave your caps, but as for your stars and buttons—don't leave them—I will become personally responsible for them until hear from the Commissioners of Police.

The men then went up stairs, and changed their caps, and then adjourned to the Empire City Bank Building where Lieut. Hutchings called the roll, and the officers above named, answered. The ward was apportioned off, and the men dismissed to their daty, under the laws of the State of New-York.

At return roll-call, at the Fifth Ward Police Station, Lieut. Martin put the same questions to the men, with the following result:

Lient. Martin put the same questions to the men, with the following result:

SECOND PLATOON.

For New Commissioners—Daniel Brainiff, Howell Clark, John McCord, Gabriel Aguier, John McCondell, Wm. S. Keiser, John Gervin, Jas. Greer, Thos. Rigley, Richard S. Elderidge, Joseph Dazet, Mazuel A. White, Samuel Truax; Old Commissioners—John J. Lauglin—making 26 men for to 5 against the new Recard.

card. Sergeants Webb, Bodine, Isaacs and Smith also declared for the new Board, leaving only Capt. Herrigan and Lieuts. Martin and Files, with 5 men to support Mayor Wood. There are 11 detailed men, I port Mayor weed. There are II detailed men, it vacancy and I suspended, in addition to the above force, belonging to the Fifth Ward. Although all have not been heard from, it is believed that nearly half of the detailed men will declare for the new law. The police men removed their property to their new quarters last night, which it is understood will only be conviced to inspect with and the delay of the policy and the old Station House was occupied temporarily, and the old Station-House was left without a corporal s-guard.

POLICE MATTERS IN THE NINTH WARD. We find the following returns made to the Office of he Chief of Police, City Hall, Wednesday morning: Last evening, while the members of this district were in line previous to going on duty, they were ad-

dressed by Lieut, Jacob L. Sebring as follows: Genlemen, I received an order to-day to report myself to he Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police at their office, and on presenting myself before them, I was missed, leaving me in command as First Sergeant of Her news was anticipated by previous arrivals.

the man of this district; and further, that an order but BERMUDA. been given him to read to them (the men), which he

Summer as vet.

eace of The N. Y. Tribene.

BERMUDA, May 27, 1857. The exportation of our Spring crops progress most encouragingly. The quantities shipped to th

date are as follows: Potstoes...... 12 208 harrels.

The whole of the tomatoes above mentioned, and the larger part of the potatoes, have gone to the United States, chiefly the port of New-York; while very nearly the whole of the onions have been sent to the West Indies. The weather during the latter half of the last week was disagreeably rainy; and, strange to add, we have had within the last three days cool northerly breezes, a circumstance quit-unusual here. We have had no taste of actua

The British brig Ocean Isle is loading for you port. The American bark Evelyn, Capt. Ames, Prospect, came here on the 24th inst. from St Thomas, and will load for New-York. The Ameri can schooner Maria Morten and the British brit Jabez are also in port, and will load for the United

States if cargoes can be procured.

The American bark Le Cocq, Capt. Batris, in leaving the port of St. George on the 25th inst. for Marseilles, carried away her foreyard and was com

pelied to come to.

The American brig Hidalgo, Capt. Whittemore, left St. Thomas on the 18th inst. for these islands Head-winds are keeping her out.

THE LATE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT TORONTO.

From The Toronto Globe, June 1.

All day on Saturday, Captain Moodie, to whom has been intrusted the task of recovering what portion of the cargo of the ill-fated steamer Inkermani it is possible to save, was engaged with his posse of men in his ardnous duties, and through his exertions much of the freight has been landed in tolerably good condition. Men up to their waists in water emptied the crates of delph of their contents. For a great distance around, the debris of the wirek was floating about, and a good deal of the fixtures and furniture has been got ashore. Throughout the day, hundreds of porsons were attracted to the wharf, the sad catastrophe having excited a painful interest throughout the entire community. Netwithstanding unabated efforts to find the bodies of the missing, up to a late hour on Saturday night no mere had been discovered. The anxiety of the friends of the deceased to learn the fate of their relatives was seen in the numerous telegraphic dispatches received throughout the day from Kingston, Montreal and other places; and too frequently the meiancholy duty devolved upon the operator to sent over the wires the brief message—your son, brother or husband as the case might be is no more. Several messages were also received from the friends of the deceased, requesting that care should be taken of the remains, until they had an opportunity of paying them the last sad rites of affection.

We stated in our last that Elizabeth McGill, who

remains, until they had an opportunity of paying them the last sad rites of affection.

We stated in our last that Elizabeth McGill, who was trightfully injured by the explosion, lay without the slightest hopes of recovery. She lingared in great agony during Friday night, but at about 7 a. m. on Saturday, death released her from her sufferings.

Catharine Anne McCrae, the cook, who in addition to severe and extensive burns on her body and extremities, had also her thigh broken, for a time survived her fellow-sufferer. Notwithstanding the unwarded attention of the medical gentlemen in attendance, she sank under her injuries and expired at 8. at the time the division took place the preceding evening.

Clark Knapp, one of the patrolinen, was vesterday appointed a Sergeant of this precinct; and last evening a supply of new buttons, naving upon them the State arms, were forwarded to this Ward for the temporary use of the officers who have been or may be deprived of the old ones.

The Albany Chief of Police called upon Justice Davison at the Second District Police Court vesterday afternoon in order to secure the assistance of some of the Metroplitan Police officers to serve some warrants for him. He was referred to Sergeant late Lient. Selving of the Ninth Ward, whose new quarters are in

nce, she sank under her injuries and expired at ance, she sank under her injuries and expired at 8 o'cleck the same evening.

The Mayor's conduct, also, through the lamentable affair, deserves marked notice. Several times during the day he was on the wharf, and the slightest wish or want of the sufferers was promptly and kindly attended to

to.

The most painful and trying scene of all was the dead-house—if we can call by that name the old wooden building in which the bodies were laid, there being no proper place provided in the city for the decent reception of bodies for identification or waiting an indust.

aquest.

The victims of the accident, as they lay in this ten The victims of the accident, as they lay in this temperary dead-house, mangled, tora and half-roast-d, presented a sad spectacle, and many, as they looked, were much affected by the sight of such wrecks of the human form. The remains of Mr. Honeyman were placed in a shell early in the day, and removed in a hearse. Later in the day, the body of Biband, the mate, was also coffined, and that of another of the deceased, who has been identified as John Brennan, a fireman. The bodies of Mctill and his sister were also coffined, but not removed to a place of interment, as their father has telegraphed from Kingston hat he is on his way to this city to remove their remains, and the Mayor at once gave orders to have the bereaved parent's request carried into effect.

As regards the injured, Captain McBroome lies at Russell's Hotel, with a fractured leg, but, we are happy owny, is getting on quite favorably. One of the prients, Baptiste Suavet, who had been taken to the Hospital, was so far recovered as to be able to leave on Safurday. Gunyin, Kelly, Lauzun and O'Meara are slewiy getting convalescent. Doheny and Spence, he first and second engineers, are in a more dangerous state, from the severe nature of their wounds, but the Mayor who told him that he could be pleased—that it would do no harm to rend it, and then it might be filed away in his office. The order is as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METADELITAN POLICE, \(\)
To Deputy Superintendent I. S. Folk.

Sin: You are hereby directed to premulcate the following order from the Board of Police to the various Captains or Inspectors within the Police Precipit for the City of Brooklyn.

To the Police Force of the Metapolitan Folice District.

The Superintendent of Police, by order of the Board of Police, is directed to inform the officers and men in commission under the law of this State passed April 17, 1857, that early provision will be made for the accommodation and the general purposes of this Department, Ke.; and networker a strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Board will be engined. The Board are desirous of continuing all competent and law

na missing, was not on the boat, he having been pais off at Montreal, and Spence shipped in his place Peter McLoghin was on board, he having been en gaged as a fireman at this port on Thursday last. He escaped with rather a severe burn on the arm. This reduces the unaccounted for to four—Fizzsimmons wheelsman; Strahev, cabin-boy, and two deck-hand-French Canadians, whose names the captain could not give, all of whom no doubt peri-hed, but it is expected that when the wreck is cleared away, their bodies

may be found.

THE INQUEST.

At tweive o'clock, John Scott, esq., M. D., Coroner, with whom was associated Dr. Hodder and G. Duggan, esq., proceeded to hold an inquiry at the Police Court, City Hall Buildings, into the circumstances attending this fatal calamity. The following jurymen were impannelled:

James Leishman, esq., foreman; Messrs, Simpson, Kane, Tye, Longman, Ritchey, Langley, Binkerton, Ross, Masen, Cuff, McBain, McLean, Roach, and Travect.

Trageer.
The Coroner, having stated to the Jury the melan

choir circumstance that called them together, that the only duty they had this day to discharge view the bodies, after which the investigat would be adjourned to another day. The Jury the went to Borst's wharf, where the bodies were lying after which the further inquiry was postponed unt

Wednesday.

We understand that it is the intention of Dr. Scott

Glaggon, Inspector of Steam to have Mr. Igrane G. Gagnon. Inspector of Steau Engines, at Quebec, examined. We learn that get the man has already examined the hall and boiler of the lakermann, and will be in a position to give in pertant evidence. It is the Coroner's intention that have a most rigid inquiry into the circumstances at taching the silenstern.

FIRES.

FIRE IN DIVISION STREET.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the second floor of No. 192 Division street, occupie by a German named Joseph Kaufmann, who was no t home at the time. Mrs. Kaufmann, keeping a little candy-shop in the same house, was also absent. Two ittle step-children, a boy and girl, were sleeping the room above, and when the fire was discovered the boy. Louis Schwartz, 5 years old, was suffocated. The girl, Theresa Schwartz, 4 years old, was taken out in an insensible state and resuscitated through the exertions of Dr. Wood.

Mr. Kaufmann sustained between \$200 and \$300 lamage. No insurance.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET. Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out i

he large five-story building foot of Fifth street, occupied as a saw-mill and for various manufacturing pur-poses. Damage to the amount of \$2,000 was sustained before the flames could be extinguished. Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to obtain full particulars.

FALSE ALARM. The alarm at 121 o'clock this morning proved to be

starts if along-to be so good as to spare the numbers LICENSES IN CAYUGA COUNTY .- The Board of Ex ise have adjourned until the 10th of June next, after granting 27 licenses, 19 of which were innkeepers' l censes and 8 storekeepers' licenses. Of the innever was a gentleman, he will be touched by the keepers' licenses, 2 were granted at \$65, 1 at \$50, 2 at \$42, 2 at \$40, 9 at \$35, and 3 at \$30. Of the store keepers' I censes, 5 (druggists) were granted at \$30, ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON .- The United States and 3 (2 grocers and 1 liquor dealer) at \$55. Mr. Simons, one of the Commissioners, resigned on the first day of the session, and the Hon. B. F. Hall of Mail steamer Washington, Capt. Cavendy, arrived Auburn was appointed to fill the vacency.

KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 25, 1857.

The new Executive of Kansas has inaugurated its policy by acts. A proclamation has been issued for the Delegate election, by Mr. Stanton, as Acting-Governor. An apportionment of representati has been made by him. Out of thirty-six counties as organized by the bogus authorities, only twentyone have even a nominal representation. The Con-sus has only been taken in ten of these, and in only some portions of these ten. In six of these twentyone counties thus reported no Census was taken, but a list of veters was taken from their old poll books; this having been done after the time for taking the Census had expired. The other five are counties forming parts of Districts which are mentioned because they are connected with others, but in these no Census was taken, and no former vote or represo testiled counties of the Territory are allowed. no representation. In these there are at least two-fifths of the people in the whole Territory, and including the emigration of this Spring, one-half. Here

is the document:
PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

Whereas, the following returns of the Census, taken
under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled
"An Act to provide for taking the Census and election
"for Delegates to Convention," passed the 19th of February, 1857, have been made to me, to wit:

No. of Legal Voters. Whole Pop-9. Johnson. 19. Douglas. ("Shawuee. 11. Richardson (Pavis... 12. Lyken... No return No return 413 13. Franklin
14. Weller, Breckenridge, Wissand Madison
15. Brittos and Coffee
16. Lyun No census No census 413 | 17. | Albertson McGee | 643 | 18. | Burbon McGee | 643 | 19. | Dorn and Allen | No retern | 19. | Wordson | Wilson | Godfrey | Greenwood and Hunter | No census

to them—that is to say, to the

1st Datrict—Doublean County, 7 delegates.
2d District—Brown and Normaha Counties, 2 delegates.
3d District—Archison County, 5 delegates.
4th District—Archison County, 6 delegates.
5th District—Parents County, 12 delegates.
5th District—Harband County, 4 delegates.
5th District—Markail County, 1 delegate.
5th District—Markail County, 1 delegate.
5th District—Parents Jehon County, 3 delegates.
5th District—Douglas County, 8 delegates.
5th District—Shawnee, Richardson and Davis Counties, 2 delegates.

delegates.
ixtn District - Lykens County, 3 delegates.
ixtn District - Hynn County, 3 delegates.
ixth District - Hynn County, 3 delegates.
ixth District - Burbon, "McGee, "Dorn and "Alfen Counties"

delegates.

The proper officers will hold the election for delegates to said Convention on the third Monday of June heat, as directed by the law aforesaid, and in accordance with the apportionment herein made and de-

clared.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and (L. 3) affixed the seal of the Territory, at Lecompton, this, 20th day of May, 1887. FRED. P. STANTON.

The barefaced effrontery and villainy of this apportionment is inconceivable. Let the uninitiated

performent is increased in the bogus geography of Kansas, take Ream's sectional map, or any other map of Kansas in which the bogus counties are defined. Let him take the above proclamation, and he can see the number of counties that are without any representation, even nominal. Let him observe that the counties of Johnson, Ly-kens, Lynn, Burbon and McGee—adjoin the Mis-sonri State line, and let him observe that a census has been returned and an apportionment made ter all of these. Let him remember that nearly all of these counties are in Indian reserves, not open to settler ent by law. Let him also note that full lists, so far as Pre-Slavery and Border Ruffians are con-cerned, have been returned from all the counties on cerned, have been returned from all the counties on the Missouri River, the State of Missouri being acress that river. Let him further examine the proclamation, and he will find that these counties thus along the Missouri frontier, are allowed thirty-seren delegates out of sixty. A little further investi-gation of this State paper, will show that there are triently counties to the south of the Kansas River, lying in a great solid mass, and filled with Free-State towns and settlements, teeming with active life and industry; in one-half of them the great majority of claims are taken, and all are about as well settled States, and the whole of these are left without a parti-ele of representation by this infamous proclamation.

There are further facts in connection with this paper which are not exhibited on its face. They are in relation to the counties through which I made are in relation to the counties through which I made an ardnous and careful investigating journey a few weeks ago. In Shawnee County no census was taken. That county is connected with Richardson and Davis Counties. In neither of these was any census taken. A list of 253 voters is returned from Shawnee County. These are persons living about the Pro-Slavery town of Tecumseh. These afford a conceded representation of two delegates, which Secretary Starton or some of the house. which Secretary Stanton or some of the bogus officials, or both, have violated even their own Census Act to concede. Topeka, in that same Shawnee County, has at least twice that number of votes. Brownville, Washington and other Free-State towns have had no representation allowed-and there

The same explanation applies to Jefferson, Riley and Brown Counties. In Marshall County there was really no census taken, although a list of voters and settlers was returned, but no list was ever posted up there; no County Court assembled to purge lists, and no bogus census-taker was ever seen by the Free-State settlers. In those counties where there has been no census, there will of course

where there has been no census, there will of course be no election—there is nobody to elect, for they are not allowed to elect Representatives. Walker has been making speeches, gulling the Eastern public into the belief that all would be right, while this satrap Stanton has been doing the work; and now the only thing in the process that the Executive of the Territory had to do is done. Walker is expected here to-night. It has evidently been planned so that he might dodge the infamy of what has been done. This is an all-important step. It is a significant one. It tells too plainly that there will be no relaxing. As step by step is taken, Slavery never relinquishes her ron grasp on Kansas.

* Counties in which no ceuses was taken, but where a certain number of votes have been allowed as a basis of representation from old poll books and returns thes make. I Counties where only one precinct or portion of a county was taken.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 25, 1857.

Gov. Walker and his "man Friday" have not yet arrived at this bogus metropolis. He is expected to-night, and will at farthest be here tomorrow. I would not blame him should he stay in Leavenworth some time, for he will see enough of this hole after he gets here. Active Border-Ruffianism, in the field, has something remantic about it; but the every-day monotony of its commonplace life is not interesting. I should unequivocally call it disgusting, and so it is to any one who has not a taste for tippling, profanity, filth, and rowdyism gen-

erally.

Secretary Stanton has again written a letter. Not Secretary this time to any rebellious Committee, or cluster of general inquirers, but, what is more to the result, a letter, which is an official act, and which, as such, may be a key to other official acts. Coffe a County, on the Neosha, is a thickly settled Free-State county. As this was well known by the bogus officials, it was not deemed expedient to take a cen-sus at all. While the bogus officials of that county (and there are a few of them) of applied with the